Provincial News

MONCTON, N. B., June 5—Tenders were called today for the first of the new I. C. R. car and machine shops to be erected on a scale commensurate with the anticipated requirements of the future. The first shop called for is the freight car repair shop, and will be 600 feet long, by 132 feet broad. It will be reinforced concrete and brick or wholly reinforced concrete. Tenderers are asked to tender alternatively. Tenders are to be in by June 23, and work on this shop to be completed by Sept. 26. The shoy will be located on what is known as Chas. Jones property, part of two hundred acres recently purchased in the northwest portion of the city.

Tenders for the other shops will be called for within few days.

CHATHAM, N. B., June 5. — W. C. Winslow left yesterday for Campbellton where as one of three arbitrators he will adjudicate in the case of Robert L. Duncan vs. the Town of Campbellton. This case arose over the expropriation of some land belonging to the plaintiff by the town during its extension of the water system and by special act of the legislature the case will be tried before a board of arbitrators who will decide the amount of damages to be awarded the plaintiff. The town has made an offer of $825 but this was refused by Mr. Duncan who claims over $3,000 damages. The board consists of W. C. Winslow, nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; E. H. Allen of Moncton, nominated by Mr. Duncan; and Wm. S. Smith of Dalhousie, the appointee of the town of Campbellton. The case opens today and the town has issued sixteen subpoenas for witnesses. W. A. Trueman of Campbellton, and Hon. A. S. White of Sussex, will represent the town, while Mr. Duncan's interests will be looked after by Albert Mott.

THOSE ANNOYING BLACKHEADS.

External applications will never remove pimples or blackheads. Only by stimulating circulation and purifying the blood can it be done. For quick sure release from these pests use Ferrozone; it drives all humors from the blood, makes the skin healthy, tones up the system. With the pure nutritious blood made by Ferrozone it's impossible to suffer from any skin disease. You'll have a smooth delightful skin, healthy color and beautiful complexion by using Ferrozone—and you'll feel immediately better as well. Fifty cents buys a box containing fifty chocolate coated tablets at any drug store.

CAPT. PRATT OF THE CURLEW HAS BEEN SUSPENDED

Pending an Investigation Into Charges Made by First Officer Robertson.

Captain John Pratt, of the Government cruiser Curlew, whose reported death a few days ago caused a slight sensation, is once more before the eyes of the public, but in a different manner, as he has now been suspended from the command of the Curlew and awaits the result of investigation in which he is accused of falsification of accounts. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has ordered an investigation which will be conducted by C. W. Robinson, M. P. P., of Moncton.

The following is a despatch which was received by the Sun from Ottawa last night concerning the matter:

"Hon. Mr. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, stated to your correspondent tonight: 'Captain John Pratt of the Dominion cruiser Curlew, has been suspended. Charges of a grave nature have been made against him in the matter of his accounts, and I deemed it my duty to at once order an investigation. C. W. Robinson, barrister, of Moncton, has been appointed to conduct the investigation.'"

It is understood that the charges, resulting in Capt. Pratt's suspension were preferred by First Officer Robertson, and allege falsification of accounts.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

Mildred had ben full of pranks and naughtiness all day. At bedtime she seemed in a somewhat chastened mood, and her aunt suggested that she should ask God to forgive her, whereupon Mildred exclaimed, "No, I won't! I can't be bothering God all the time!"

Mrs. G. F. Hunt.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Thin, Bloodless People

Are constantly in danger of contracting disease of one kind or another. Good rich, red blood naturally repels disease and destroys disease germs, and the man who's blood is in this condition is practically proof against germ diseases.

On the other hand, if the blood is weak, thin and watery, the system is in no condition to resist attack, and the anæmic person is always liable to contract Consumption, La Grippe, Typhoid, Pneumonia, and kindred diseases; Coughs and colds are easily taken and hard to shake off, and disease of some kind is always either present or impending.

The moral is, "find something to enrich the blood." There is just one preparation which can be depended upon to do this speedily and with absolute certainty, and that is

FERROL

FERROL contains all the elements necessary to the formation of rich, red blood, and in such a shape that they cannot fail to be assimilated.

If your blood is thin do not fail to take FERROL, and do not delay even for one day. Delays are dangerous.

GEO. A. MOORE, Dispersing Chemist, 105 Brussels St., Cor. Richmond,
SAMUEL H. HAWKER, Druggist, Cor. Mill and Paradise Row.
FOR SALE BY

LOST VEIN IS FOUND.

Deep Mining at Cobalt Now a Certainty.

The Miners Were Anxious When the West Vein in J. B. 7 Was Lost, But It Has Been Picked Up Only Eight Feet Away Still Going Down.

COBALT, June 5.—Cobalt has no bottom, at least the Cobalt mine operators will now only trouble trouble when trouble troubles them. Trethewey has caught his vein in his west drift and now he does not care if school keeps or not.

For some time it has been known by the best informed in Cobalt that Trethewey had lost his vein in his west workings, but it was generally thought that at this point the Huronian gave place to the green stone and that this enormously rich vein at this point met its finish.

For some time past deals have been on and off for the Trethewey mine, but now no broker cares to ask Mr. Trethewey his price for J. B. 7.

In the early days of the camp's history mining men came, saw and wondered, and as the wealth displayed staggered their belief in the possible they said, "It cannot last." Then was propounded the theory, probably correct, that the Cobalt veins would not carry into the green stones, and this, coupled with the fact that the Huronian was a deposit overlying the green stones, caused the camp's mining men and others who were not miners to be ever apprehensive of the fatal Keewatin. But the thickness of the Huronian is dependent on the topography of this locality before the advent of the boulders, pebbles of mud, which have made the Huronian, and this may have been as irregular even as a mountain range.

The proximity of the Keewatin has been considered to indicate the probability to shallowness in the Huronian on the same principle that water is more liable to be deeper away from the shore than near it. So it came that the green patch on the geological map of the district plotted just to the west of the Tretheway mine led to the supposition that when Tretheway ran up against a fault along which was plastered ground-up rock and mud he had met this barren rock.

But not long ago Mr. Reddington, the superintendent, turned a drill against the face and the first shot brought out conglomerate. This, then, was not Keewatin.

So the vein was faulted, and following the obtuse angle of the fault line with the vein he struck the latter within eight feet and great slabs of silver are coming out as of old. This, then, is why the Cobalt miners will now only believe the finish of their veins when they see it.

Thus is the permanency of this camp being realized, and the immensity of its future conceived. Soon will these hills be crowned with hoists and gallows frames, while train load upon train load of ores will daily be hoisted and hauled to works where the thousand tricks of the machinist and the chemist will treat it for its values. All that Cobalt needs today is capital, brains and confidence.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

"Dond id fid nice, Ikey?" asked Solomon Isaacs, rubbing his hands together and gazing upon the minister, upon whom he was trying the new overcoat with an air of intense professional admiration. "Iv I vos burn'd mid Heil-fire vould I sdill deglare id vos all vool, ain'd id?"

"There are no fires in Hell, Mr. Isaacs," said the minister gravely. "That theory was exploded long ago."

"Vod! No vires!" exclaimed Isaac in surprise.

"No," declared the minister. "Hell is full of failures, but no fires!"

"Vell," said Isaacs with a sigh of relief, "iv id iss no vires, id iss luggy dere iss vallures. Iv id vos no vires und no vallures, id would be a poor blace for business, ain'd id?"

PARIS, June 5.—General Dessirier, military governor of Paris, died tonight.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR THE REFORM OF THE SENATE

Senator Ferguson Says Opposition Should be Given Power of Appointments—Universities Should Name Representatives—He Condems System of Election by Provincial Legislation—Favors Life Terms

OTTAWA, June 5.—In the senate today, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, in resuming the debate on Senate Reform, said that the action of the senate in defeating the Teslin Lake railway bill of 1898 was not now open to criticism. No reasonable man would today open his mouth in defense of that measure. In defeating the redistribution bills of 1899 and 1900, the senate had performed a valuable service and established a wholesome precedent. In the thirty-nine years of confederation no crisis had arisen between the two houses and no bill was defeated a second time except the redistribution bill. If any criticism of the senate is deserved it is on the ground that in the periods between 1878 and 1898 and between 1901 and 1903, the majority being in sympathy with the administrations of the day was too acquiescent.

It was unfair to minimize the usefulness of the senate because it did not loom as largely in the eye of the press and the people as the house of commons. The control of supply which must in the British system rest with one house, and that the more popular one, gave more work and prominence to the commons. That the senate, like the house of lords, cannot make or unmake an administration, is a wise limitation, and forbids the senate from becoming the arena for the keen struggles, constantly occurring in the commons. The lack of necessity for senators to talk for the electors, adds to the value of their deliberations, although those deliberations are thus made less attractive to newsmongers and active politicians. It is a favorite pastime with some of the members of the commons to indulge in criticism of this chamber. Without any desire to be disrespectful, he would quote Edmund Burke's simile; that because a half dozen grasshoppers under a fern render the air vocal by their importunate clink, while a herd of cattle reclining under an oak, chew their cuds and are silent, it is not to be inferred that the grasshoppers are the only occupants of the field.

Owing to the necessary limitation of the powers of an upper house under a British system, the senate cannot properly have such frequent and prolonged debates as the commons. The Australian senate only meets three days in each week, and the sittings of the lords are less frequent and the debates less protracted than those of the commons.

UNFAIR COMPARISONS.

Comparisons are also made with the senate of the United States, which are still more unfair. That body has a power in regard to supply which is not compatible with British institutions. It has a control of patronage, which is greatness itself, in the eye of the great body of the population, which is interested in public employment, but this control is absolutely detrimental to the usefulness of a legislative body. Its control of foreign relations is the prime cause of the low standard of American diplomacy; but that control serves to draw much public attention to the senate.

THE REAL WEAKNESS.

The real defect in the senate was due to the weakness of governments in making appointments to this house, a sole matter of party patronage. The evil of this practice become intensified when administrations are long lived. At the close of the conservative regime in 1896 the senate had become overwhelmingly conservative and a somewhat similar state of things will prevail at the end of this parliament, with the state of parties reversed.

He did not think that any method of senate reform would greatly improve the personnel of that body, which stood admittedly high. A better apportionment of work between the two houses, and proportionate representation as between the two political parties in the senate supply a complete programme of reform. He did not think that Sir Richard Cartwright's suggestion to make the introduction of private bills in the senate, compulsory, would increase the work of the upper chamber, nor materially lessen the labors of the commons. A better representation of the public departments in the upper house would give the senate substantial employment in the criticism of those departments and in dealing in the first place with public bills affecting them.

Proportionate representation of the two parties in the senate was the theme of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, but the remedy he suggested would not remove but rather perpetuate the evils complained of. A limited tenure was a principle to which he could not assent. He quoted the views of George Brown as expressed in the confederation debates against a limited tenure. Mr Brown argued that with a nine years' term the independence of a senator would be gone for the last part of the term, as he would naturally be looking to those who had the power of its renewal. He agreed with Sir Richard and Sir Wilfrid Laurier that we had already too many elections and quoted the opinions of Sir John McDonald and George Brown that an elective upper chamber had not fulfilled expectations in the old province of Canada. There was a danger of the senate becoming too unwieldy when the west became filled, with a large population. Any reduction must be effected with due regard to the sectional basis agreed on at confederation.

ELECTION SYSTEM OPPOSED.

He was strongly opposed to the choice of senators by the provincial legislatures. It would introduce intrigue and possibly corruption in the legislatures. Besides if the choice was made in that way, the strength of the popular vote, in any provice would not be reflected in the composition of the senate. In Nova Scotia the conservatives form five-elevenths of the voters, but only one-nineteenth of the house of assembly. In Quebec practically the same condition existed. The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News has recently published a table showing what would be the practical result of election of senators by the provincial legislatures on a nine years' tenure since confederation. It is sufficient to note that in 1903 the parties in the senate would have stood: Conservatives, 5; liberals, 76. Besides a provincial legislature would be liable to name senators from their own ranks without due regard to general qualifications.

Sir Richard Cartwright's plan, although somewhat obscurely outlined, evidently means this: The number of senators to be reduced to 72 by the non-filling of vacancies, while preserving sectional representation. The nomination of 24 to remain in the crown, the other 48 to be elected by the provincial legislatures by means of cumulative voting. All new appointments or elections to be on a twelve-year tenure. The scheme would not be likely to take effect in any case before the end of the present parliament.

While Sir Richard expressed a strong dislike of disproportionate representation, his scheme would certainly effect a complete and perfect gerrymander. Mr. Ferguson then submitted actuarial calculations in support of this contention. The present group of conservative senators were nine years older, on an average, than the liberal group. The present liberal majority with all vacancies filled is 21. From experience and mortality tables, that majority will in three years be increased to 35.

It is assumed that each party might receive accessions, in equal numbers, from the provincial legislatures, while the party in power in Ottawa would fill all nominative seats. Assuming the conservatives obtain power at the next election, which they are almost certain to do, and continue in power until 1921, the numbers would stand 48 liberals to 29 conservatives. This would be proportionate representation with a vengeance."

Should the liberals remain in power after the next election, the senate would in 1921 consist of 15 conservatives to 57 liberals. Without any change in the constitution of the senate, the conservatives would secure an equality in the senate in six years after the next election, assuming they obtain power. In the meantime, Sir Richard's scheme would consign them to a hopeless and perpetual minority for twenty years, irrespective of the voice of the federal electorals.

SENATOR FERGUSON'S REMEDY.

Mr. Ferguson then proceeded to submit a counter proposition, declaring that he spoke for himself only. He would retain the principle of a life tenure and appointment by the crown. The age of entrance (30 years) was certainly great enough. Out of nearly 300 appointments made since Confederation, only 15 who had been summoned were under 40 years of age, and he doubted if a single senator had been called at a younger age than 35 years. He would put an age limit at the other end, providing that no senator should be summoned who was over 60 years.

We had last year introduced an innovation which he believed was strongly approved by the country, in giving the leader of the opposition a status in our constitutional system. Let us go one step further and add to the constitutional functions of the leader of the opposition by giving him the selection of senators in proportion to the voting strength of his party as the preceding general election., the party having disproportionate representation to be given all the nominations until a fair start is obtained. Another suggestion would be that 60 senators might be selected in taat way by the political leaders, and the balance of 12 might be chosen by the universities. If the present number of senators was maintained 72 might be selected by the parties and 15 by the universities. In this way a rivalship would be promoted between the two parties in regard to the qualifications of the senators selected, and as the popular vote in the country is always close between the two parties the universities would hold the balance. The premier would advise the governor general with regard to the issue of the patents, but he would have to accept the nomination in the proper proportions from the leader of the opposition and the universities.

The plan would supply an upper chamber absolutely fair to both parties and which the government could not count on to swallow a bad measure, but which would be sure to contain a sufficient number of fairminded men to give any administration all proper scope in the conduct of public affairs. He was not sure that this scheme could not be adopted, retaining our present number of senators, without any amendment of the British North American Act, but simply by joint resolutions of parliament. It would be constitution making by the British recipe by tried and successful repetition.

We would then import into Canada from Great Britain Tennyson's idea of a nation "where freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent."

LONDON, June 5.—The Daily Telegraph this morning asserts that all admiralty and war office contracts which have been placed since the disclosures affecting the meat packing industry in the United States, stipulates that canned meats must be British or colonial products.

FEW GREAT MEN IN THIS CENTURY

Sir W. B. Richmond Gives His Ideas on This.

A Gigantic Scheme for Fighting Cancer and Consumption Arranged in London.

LONDON, June 5—Interviewed upon the lack of great men during these latter days Sir W. B. Richmond, R. A., the famous artist, made many interesting points. Among other things he said:—

"Fashion is too subtle, too overpowering to overcome by words. One does not know the why and the wherefore of changes of front, changes of sympathy, changes of taste. There are too many elements which combine to point out one of them.

"Hurry, newspapers, cheap literature not of the best, facilities of locomotion, commercial enterprizes, the money market, unstable religious opinions, ignorance of the past, absence of chivalry with regard to the future, personal vanity, a lack of really great men, the power of mediocrity, the democracy of taste, individuality against ideals—are not all these acting together so that it becomes impossible to put one's finger upon the one spot?

"Is it not always the case that after a strangely vigorous epoch, a century which made Macaulay, Hallam, Mill, Gladstone, Disraeli, Wagner, Brahma, Keats, Shelley, Tennyson, and Browning, Turner, Watts, Millais, Rossetti, Leighton, and Brume-Jones, there should be a lull?

"Nature asks to repair herself! The fever is over; we are in a state of convalescence, suffering from a plethora of past great men with no one to take their places.

"Mediocrity surely always follows exceptional greatness. There is a lull, that is all. The old never comes back."

The most practical, and at the same time the most extensive scheme for fighting the dread scourge consumption and cancer that has ever been devised has been successfully launched.

The secretary of the "National Movement Against Consumption and Cancer" explained the project in an interview as follows:—

"It is, briefly, a gigantic scheme of provision against accidents and illnesses," he said. "The profits of this scheme are to be devoted to the furthering of every useful prospect for fighting consumption and cancer. We estimate these profits at $375,000 a year, a sum which will enable the committee to establish sanatoria for consumptives, to help hospitals for sufferers from cancer all over the country, to aid scientists and medical men in research work, and to supply funds to existing institutions which are carrying on the work of fighting these diseases.

Under our system we offer for a yearly subscription of $9 compensation against accidents and illnesses one scale which would cost about $20 yearly under any ordinary insurance policy. The benefits range between $10,000 for death in any accidentcan to a public conveyance, and $30 a week for eight weeks for incapacitation from typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, appendicitis, and various other specified illnesses.

MONCTON TO HAVE A PUBLIC PARK

MONCTON, N. B., June 6.—At a lengthy meeting of the city council last night it was decided after a long discussion to give part of the city's banking account to the Royal Bank of Canada. The matter has been the cause of much discussion in civic circles, and last night the managers of different banks in the city came before the council and aired their views. The meeting was a rather stormy one but transacted quite an amount of business, among other things was a recommendation to purchase a piece of land at the east end of the city on which to make a bore park so that visitors can view Moncton's phenomenon with some degree of comfort.

WOODSTOCK COUNCIL HAD A WARM MEETING

Councillor Fields Threatened With an Action for Libel, Doesn't Care a Straw.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 5—At last night's meeting of the town council a sensation was created by the remarks of Councillor Dunbar, who in reply to criticism at a former meeting on the part of Councillor Fields, threatened the latter with an action at law for slander. Councillor Fields told his colleague to go ahead,—he neither feared nor wished to enter court, but could defend himself.

A delegation from the county council was heard re the matter of a license required from county residents doing business or temporarily engaging as laborers in the town. Councillors Forrest and Flemming from Woodstock Parish and Councillor Phillips from Northampton spoke strongly in favor of having the town do away with this legislation. The council thanked the delegation for their attendance but decided to take no action in the matter. The license consequently remains on the statute books of the town.

It is the momentum of advertising that caries a business along. It is like the steam power which carries along along the railroad train. Cut off the steam and the train will move for some ristance without any perceptable diminution of speed. But gradually it comes to a stop. It is the same way with advertising.—Lyman D. Morse, N. Y.

Five Picture Post Cards

A splendid picture of King Edward VII, or 5 Picture Post Cards, will be sent to any new or old subscriber sending to the Sun office 75 cents for a subscription one full year in advance and making the request.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

4,992 Columns a Year.
8 Pages Twice a Week.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

If Paid in Advance, 75 Cents.

The Best Family Paper for old and young in the Maritime Provinces

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS. FULL SHIPPING NEWS.
SERMONS. STORIES BY EMINENT AUTHORS.
THE TURF, THE FIELD AND THE FARM.

SEND FOR A COPY--FREE.

TUCKER'S FATE STILL HANGS IN THE BALANCE

For Whole Day Governor Guild Listened to Evidence to Support Plea For Commutation of Death Sentence—Dr. Harris Sharply Questioned For Four Hours—States Case Was Very Closely Watched.

BOSTON, June 5.—After constituting himself a court of mercy as well as justice for the entire day, Governor Guild left the State House late tonight, without deciding whether Charles L. Tucker, convicted more than two years of the murder of Mabel Page, shall be executed next week or die a natural death as a life prisoner.

From 11 o'clock this forenoon until 6 o'clock tonight, the counsel for Tucker endeavored to lay before the governor evidence to support the plea for a commutation of the death sentence, punctuated with sharp questioning by former Attorney General Parker, who represented the government side of the case, both at the trial in January last year, and at the hearing today.

The counsel for Tucker based their request for clemency first on the unreliability of the evidence regarding a Canadian stick pin found on Tucker at the time of his arrest, and said to have belonged to Miss Page; second, on the medical testimony as to the nature of the wounds, through the contraordinary evidence of Dr. F. A. Harris, one of the experts who testified at the trial that a knife like that found in Tucker's possession must have been used, but who retracted his testimony and became very much involved today; and finally on the statement of one or two witnesses who heard of tramps going through Connecticut relating stories of tussles with women in Massachusetts. The governor stated at the outset of the hearing that he desired nothing except new evidence, but he nevertheless allowed Tucker's counsel to introduce a large amount of corroborative and cumulative testimony during the day, despite the protest of Mr. Parker. The governor had with him the two justices who sat at the trial as well as the present attorney general, Dana Malone, while Mr. and Mrs. Tnucker, parents of the condemned young man, and his brother were permitted to hear the testimony. The governor gave the Tucker family a private interview at the close of the afternoon session.

The principal witness was Dr. Harris, and for nearly four hours he was the target of both sides. An affidavit and several letters were read from him stating that he had made a mistake as to the nature of the instrument which caused Miss Page's wounds, and fiercely arraigning some of the government's testimony, notably that of Medical Examiner Meade, who performed the autopsy on the body of the victim. He said in answer to questions by counsel for Tucker that the wounds could not have been made by Tucker's knife, but a few minutes after he contradicted this testimony.

The entire evening was consumed in arguments by former Attorney General Herbert Parker and James H. Vahey, the leading counsel for Tucker, and at the conclusion Governor Guild said that he would take the case under advisement for a day or two. The execution is set for the week beginning June 10th.

A WONDERFUL POTATO!

MOST ENORMOUS CROPPER. PERFECTLY BLIGHT PROOF.

Double the crop off the same ground, and every one a sound one. Introduced in England in 1903 at $100 per 14 lbs.; three months later its blight proof and enormous cropping features caused the greatest sensation, resulting in record prices of all time, as high as $1250 per lb. being paid, and $250 for one tuber.

"Even so recently as September last, when Mr. G. Massey sold 14 lbs. of Eldorados for £20 ($100) people were amazed and incredulous; yet three months later the same gentleman received a cheque for £1,400 ($7000) for 14 lbs. of the same variety."—Free Press (England), Jan. 19th, 1904.

"The yield of the Eldorado potato, the kind that brought the record price, is reported to run from 150 to 300 lbs. from one lb. of seed tubers."—Rural New York, Jan. 14, 1905.

Introduced here by us in 1905 at $16 per lb. Eldorado is repeating on a smaller scale the sensation it created in England, making the record prices of all time for the U. S. and Canada. April 30 to S. J. Connolly, Fishers, N. Y., 2 bbls. (230 lbs) of Eldorados for $200. April 25th last, to Mr. F. S. Beherrill, Jarvis Street, Toronto, 40 lbs. for $40. A great many sales of 30 to 60 lbs. made to the leading seed potato growers, Experimental Farms, etc., in Canada and the U. S. These are aware of the history of the truly wonderful potato.

One lb. planted now, within two years will yield enough to plant all the acreage you want. Every lb. plantedis worth $10. Plant now, next year sell seed to your friends.

One lb. planted by us 20th June last raised 140 lbs. that year. Crops of 800 to 1200 bushels per acre common.

Pure Seed Eldorados $1 per lb. Sold only by us in Canada. Send for list, containing history, photos of potatoes, checks paid, extracts 81 papers, etc. Also 26 other kinds.

SMITH BROS., Box 96, Beachville, Ont.

Members Canadian Seed Growers' Assn